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"Untersuchung über Gletscherstruktur und Gletscherbewegung."

By HANS PHILLIP. *Geologische Rundschau*, Bd. 5, Heft 3, März, 1914. Pp. 6.

The author has just completed observations on the arctic glaciers of Spitzbergen and the valley glaciers of the Alps and states he finds "banding a specific property of all ice-masses moving of themselves." Opportunity to observe the structure of these bands on the vertical faces at end and sides of a number of glaciers indicates a conformability of the bands to the shape of the valley containing the glacier; they are hence "trough-shaped." The bands are not formed by pressure analogous to that which forms slaty cleavage in rocks, for they are alternately of blue, compact ice and white, air-filled ice. Neither are they the original bedding of the snow-field for in certain instances this is seen in conjunction with the longitudinal banding. The bands are separated by deep cracks (*Rissen*) about 2 cm. wide and traceable for as much as 100 m. The cracks are from one-half to two meters apart and, like the bands, are trough-shaped. Careful measurement has shown a differential movement of the bands separated by the cracks. On the average this differential movement was 20 cm. in six weeks, with the greatest movement a short distance below the surface.

The writer concludes that the trough-shaped cracks between the bands indicate a differential movement of the bands. The movement along the cracks produces the white, air-filled bands by crushing the ice fragments. This conception of glacier movement is to be distinguished from the notion of movement by means of gliding planes (*Gleitfläche*) within the ice crystals.

R. C. M.

Corries, with Special Reference to Those of the Campsie Fells. By

J. W. GREGORY. *Trans. Geol. Soc. Glasgow*, XV, Pt. I, 1912-13. Pp. 15, plates 2, figs. 4.

"Corries" (Scottish equivalent for "cirque," "Kar") are rounded amphitheater-shaped depressions with steep, smooth walls and flat floors. They have been explained (1) by glacial plucking at the head of small local glaciers during the last stage in the glaciation of a district, (2) by the action of a series of confluent waterfalls, each of which undercuts the rocks at its foot and leads to the erosion of a vertical cliff, and (3) by the alternate action of frost and thawing which disrupts the walls of the valley, while the floor is essentially protected from erosion by a

covering of snow and ice. The typical corries of Balglass, north of Glasgow, are described, and their origin attributed partly to the preglacial erosion of confluent water-falls, partly to the disruption of the wall rocks during glaciation by the agency of frost and ice.

R. C. M.

“Kurze Übersicht der Gletscher Schwedens.” By AXEL HAMBERG.
Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Ser. Ca., I, 4:0, No. 5.
 Pp. 8; 1 large topographic map showing glaciers.

The glaciers of Sweden are found in the high mountain area that extends along the international boundary between Sweden and Norway and in the northern part of Sweden, chiefly in the provinces of Jämtland and Lappland. The most southerly glacier is found in latitude $62^{\circ} 55' N$. The glaciers of the north may be divided into an east and a west zone, the latter including the larger and greater number of glaciers. This distribution has climatic significance. There is a larger snowfall north and west because of the lower temperature and larger precipitation from the winds from the Atlantic. It is noted that the snow line is quite rapidly lowered to the north.

At lat. $63^{\circ} N$. elevation of snow line = 1,355 m.

At lat. $66^{\circ} N$. elevation of snow line = 1,245 m.

At lat. $68^{\circ} 5' N$. elevation of snow line = 885 m.

Valley glaciers and plateau glaciers are distinguished; cliff glaciers are subordinate. A catalogue of the various glacier districts and the more important individual glaciers is given.

R. C. M.

“Nochmals zur Frage der Glazialbildungen in der Rhön. Erwiderung auf die Ausführung von A. Penck und Ed Brückner.”
 By HANS PHILLIP. *Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde*, Bd. 8,
 1914. Pp. 4.

Philipp takes exception to statements made by Penck and Brückner relative to his report on cirques (*Kars*) of the Rhone Valley.

R. C. M.